FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1845. [NO. 1459.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FOR SALE.

The Cotton Plant Line of Steam Boats and her Pole Boats.

THE Proprietor, finding his health not adequate to the task of keeping up the Line, is determined to sell.

The Line consists of the TWO STEAM BOATS, the Cotton Plant and the Wm. B. Meares. The latter is a New Boat, of 200 tons, built of the best materials, draws when light 28 inches, and 3½ feet when loaded. The character of these Boats is so well established, that further description is unnecessary. In addition there are FOUR POLE BOATS, two of them new and two second hand. These are quite sufficient to serve as Lighters, and make the Line complete, and fully adequate to the wants of the River, either in high or low Water. If not disposed of by the first day of June, they will be offered for Sale at Public Auction on that day, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on liberal terms, to be made known at the sale. The Books and accounts of the Line are at Mr. John Waddill's Store, and may be inspected by persons wishing to purchase, and will show the value and profit of the Business. Applications can be made to the Subscriber at his residence, or to the Auctioneer.

DOYLE O'HANLON, *Proprietor.*
E. W. WILKINGS, *Auctioneer.*

May 14, 1845. 58-4t

Important to Merchants.

GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber having taken Special Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of John McAra, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 27th May, 1845, a large portion of the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of a very unusually large

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

including this Spring's purchase, which will be sold fresh from the cases. This Stock is worthy the attention of Dealers from a distance.

Also, Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys &c.

Sale to take place at the Store lately occupied by the deceased, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., and continue from day to day until the stock is disposed of. A liberal credit will be given. Terms made known on the day of sale.

D. R. McARN, *Adm'r.*
S. W. THLLINGHAST,
E. W. WILKINGS,
Att'orneys.

May 7, 1845. 57tf

Forwarding Business,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, from the solicitation of some of his old customers, has resumed the Forwarding Business, and will now be pleased to serve all that may send their Goods to his care, at the low rate of 1½ per cent. Commissions. His Warehouses are large, and the Wagons loaded under his immediate inspection.

E. W. WILKINGS.

Refer to J. & W. Murphy, Salisbury.
" Michael Brown, "
" McRorie & Bailey, Mocksville.
" T. & A. Young, Lexington.
" J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
" White & Orr, Concord.
" Wm. A. Lucas, Esq., Charlotte.

May 12, 1845. 58-3w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 30th May, 1845, in the Town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 10, 1845. 58tn

University of North Carolina.

THE Rev. ANDREW GIBCHRIST will deliver a Valedictory Sermon before the Graduating Class of the University of N. C., at Chapel Hill, on Monday night the 2d of June.

The Committee of Correspondence with Mr. Gilchrist, in consideration of his ability and goodness, may safely presume that the pleasure and profit of the Commencement Exercises will be greatly enhanced by his Sermon.

VIRGINIUS H. IVY,
P. GARLAND BURTON,
EUGENE J. HINTON, } *Committee.*

Chapel Hill, April 19.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Wandering Jew, 10 Nos., 6¼ cents: Arincourt, James's last Novel, 25: Look to the End, by Mrs Ellis, 12½: Keeping House and House Keeping, by Mrs Hale, 50: I'll be a Lady, a book for girls, 50: Thiers' History of the French Revolution, complete for 1 37: Harper's Pictorial Bible, to No. 22: Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 6 cts each: a fresh supply of Bishop Onderdonk's Trial, 50: Major Jones's Courtship: Young Lady's Friend: Gunn's Domestic Medicine: Combe's Phrenology.

Also,—Arabian Nights: Letter Writers: Ready Reckoner: Chesterfield's Letters: Stewart's Marrell: Pilgrim's Progress: Doddridge's Rise and Progress: Dossey's Choice: Assembly's Psalms and Hymns: Buck's Theological Dictionary.

A hand-some assortment of Piano Music: Hunten's, LaTour's, and Cramer's Instruction Books for Piano: Flute, Violin, and Accordion Instructors: Pocket Maps:

Smith's Leading Cases and other Law Books:

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batriste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 192 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and col'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

Fire Proof and Damp Proof
SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES are a perfect non-conductor of heat, and cannot be destroyed nor their contents injured by fire, as numerous trials have proved; and are also proof against burglars, being secured by the most celebrated Patent Locks now in use. And all Safes having the Subscriber's name upon them as the manufacturer, are warranted dry and free from mould, (the only objection to those first made by Wilder.)

One of the above Safes can be seen at the Counting Room of E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

SILAS C. HERRING,
Owner of the Patent, and Manufacturer,
No. 139 Water street, New York.

N. B. One of the above mentioned Safes was in the Tribune Buildings in New York, which were burnt on the night of the 5th Feb'y 1845, and remained in the burning ruins thirty-six hours, and when dug out was found to be red hot on the outside. The New York Tribune of the 7th Feb'y, speaking of this Safe, says: "The contents were found to be in a good state of preservation. The cash in Bank bills and the papers are as good as new. The Safe is a *Salamander*, manufactured by Mr. Herring, 139 Water street. It was found surrounded by burning timbers, and had evidently been exposed to the severest action of the fire. We do not see how any Safe could acquire a better certificate of character.

New York, April 4, 1845. 55-1wpd

DOCTOR CHAMPION'S
VEGETABLE
AGUE MEDICINE.

A SAFE and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It is now in general use throughout all the Western and Southern States and Texas, and the demand for the medicine has so greatly increased, that the proprietor has not been able to fully supply many parts of the country during the last season. It may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day. Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills —twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.

The large amount of sales having reduced the price to *One Dollar per box.*

—ALSO—

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic PILLS, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsies, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitations of the Heart, Diarrhœa, Nervous Affections, Obstructed Menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heartburn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample testimonals of the efficacy of these medicines.

Letter from Sulphur Springs, Missouri.

STATE OF MISSOURI, Jefferson county, } September 23, 1843. }

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs P. O., would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented. Many of the people in this vicinity have been compelled to send to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post Office without delay. Mr. A. J. Kendall, Postmaster at the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to accept an agency to accommodate the people.

J. B. Frederitze,	David Knockland,
Henry Laughn,	J. Burgess, Jr.
Philip Pipkin,	Skelton Richardson,
F. Waters,	John Richardson,
Wm. J. Barzee,	John Henry Nash,
L. S. Ingalls,	W. R. Robertson,
John G. Bomi,	B. Johnson,
John Byrd,	Thomas Moss,
John Ogle,	Silas Huskey.
H. D. P. Lucas,	

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas W. Craven.

WALTON COUNTY, Georgia.

Dr. Champion—Sir: I took a tour through the lower part of Georgia, and was astonished at the success and popularity of your pills. In every place where they have been tried they have unparalleled fame, bearing off before them like a mighty flood, all opposition, and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy for the cure of Chills and Fevers.

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. CRAVEN.

SIMMS' FORT, La., Avoyelles Parish, } April 13, 1844. }

Dr. F. Champion—Dear Sir: I have disposed of all the pills left with me last Spring by your agent, and they have proved all that they are represented to be. Your money is ready, and subject to your order. I wish you to send me two hundred boxes of your Ague pills, and a suitable quantity of Anti-Bilious pills, at your lowest price. The season is advancing when they will be much needed, and I trust they will reach me in time.

Yours, B. B. SIMMS.

☞ The above valuable Medicine is for sale by the following Agents:—

J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson county.
A. JESSUP, Fayetteville.
S. J. HINSDALE, do.
J. W. WHITE, Elizabethtown.
T. S. MEMORY, Whiteville.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
D. P. McDONALD, Rockingham.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesborough.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw, S. C.

May 1, 1845. 57-4m

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. D. WILLIAMS

WOULD wish the attention of the citizens of the town, and the public generally, to his NEW and general assortment of Seasonable

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

FOR LADIES' WEAR—Silks, white, black and fancy; Balzorines; Tarleton, different colors; Printed and Lace Lawns; Crape Lesses; Silk, Fillet, Crape Lesse and Muslin-de-Lain Scarfs; Muslin-de-Lain, Silk and Crape Lesse Shawls; fine Kid Gloves, assorted colors; very fine Silk ditto; Ribbons, richest styles; Bonnets, ditto; Hem-stitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Silk Under Shirts, ditto, ditto; Hair Cloth and Corded Shirts, superior quality; Linen Cambric; Edging and Footing; Laces and Insertings; French-worked Collars; Bishop Lawns; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; plain Plaid and Striped Cambric; Bigobazine; Gymp and Gymp Cord; Victoria Girdles; Printed Muslins; Calico of all sorts; Ginghams, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—Snuff colored, green, invisible green, black and blue Broad Cloths, wool-dyed, wide and fine; black and fancy Cassimeres, with a great variety of Linen Goods for Coats and Pants; Damask, Silk, Plaid Silk and Satin Vestings; Suspenders; Gloves, assorted; a great variety of Hats for Summer; fine Calf and Morocco Boots and Shoes; Ladies Slippers and Ties; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades.

Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.

April 19, 1845. 57tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia in part, the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Cambries, Muslins, plaid Silks, Lawns, Irish and Bro. Linens, Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown Hose and ½ Hose, purple, black and fancy colored Victoria Prints, Gambroons, Nankins, Marseilles, Silk, and black Satin Vestings, fine, plain, and fig'd Silk Cravats, Suspenders, superior Needles and Pins, black, blue, green, and invisible green Cloths, plain and fancy seasonable Cassimeres, fashionable Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, some very fine.

55 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira and Java,
8 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars,
16 do. Molasses,
300 sacks Salt,
5 tons Swedes Iron, &c. &c.

Together with HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CROCKERY; with fine LIQUORS and WINES, of every description.

We are confident that the qualities of the Goods will please, and are determined that the prices shall be satisfactory to those who call.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 15, 1845. 54tf

RECTORY BOARDING SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.

THE subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a

Family Boarding School for Boys,

is prepared to receive a few Pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English Education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of Pupils, and their peculiar relations as members of the same family, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly parental.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $260 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations without extra charge.

Parents who cannot conveniently accompany their boys on to the School, may find in Messrs. Lord, Warren, Salter, & Co., 75 Pearl street, New York, friends of the Rector, who will take charge of any Pupils sent to their care, and render all necessary assistance in getting them forward to Hamden.

C. W. EVERETT.

References may be made to

Rev. R. B. Drane, Messrs. H. R. Savage, L. Mallett, Joseph H. Watters, A. A. Brown, } Wilmington.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Louis D. Henry, Esq., } Raleigh.
Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Messrs. C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, } Fayetteville.

April 30, 1845. 57-4w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT, A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Scratic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CARTHAGE
MALE & FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE present Session of this Institution will close with a Public Examination of the Students on Friday the 6th of June. The next Session will commence on Monday the 7th of July.

A. C. McNEILL, *Principal.*

Carthage, May 2, 1845. 57-4w

D. McLAURIN

HAVING associated with him his brother, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. & W. McLAURIN.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
WILLIAM McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 50tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
5 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

LAFAYETTE LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

Agent of the Lafayette Livery Stables,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a supply of excellent Saddle and Harness Horses to HIRE; also two Sulkeys, one Buggy, and will in a few days have two more splendid Buggies to hire, on the following terms:—

For Horse, per day,	$1 00
Buggy, " "	75
Sulkey, " "	50
Horse and Buggy, (or Sulkey,)	1 50

Horses will be boarded on the following terms:—

Board, per day,	$0 50
" " week,	3 00
" " month,	10 00
" " year,	125 00

A two horse Carriage kept for the accommodation of those who may want passage to any place off of the regular Stage lines.

The Subscriber's experience in the above business, together with his complete stock of Horses and Vehicles, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all his patrons.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances will be attended to, if left at the Lafayette Hotel.

T. J. MIMS, *Ag't.*

April 8, 1845. 53tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.

March 28, 1845. 52-3m

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED AND NOW

From 113 Pearl Street to

41 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 41 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

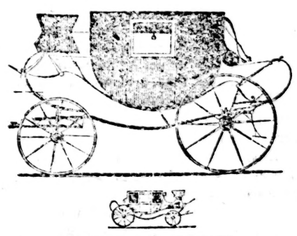
In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

JOHNSTON'S Agricultural Chemistry; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebig; Barnes' Notes on the Gospel: with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

April 21, 1845.

POETRY.

The following is one of the neatest songs we have yet seen to the popular air of "Lucy Neal." We find it originally in the Jackson, (Miss.) Southron:

MARY GRAY.

AIR—"*Lucy Neal.*"

Be still my heart,—do not rebel
Though she has passed away—
The one I lov'd so long and well—
The charming Mary Gray.
Oh poor Mary Gray;
My own lov'd Mary Gray;
Those eyes of light that shone so bright,
Are gone with Mary Gray.

There is no charm in song for me,
Nor beauty in the day;
For still my thoughts will upward flee
To heaven and Mary Gray.
Oh poor Mary Gray;
My sainted Mary Gray;
Far—far above, in realms of love,
Dwells my sweet Mary Gray.

How wearily roll on the days—
How dim the sun's bright ray;
One only thought upon me preys—
The thought of Mary Gray.
Oh poor Mary Gray;
My matchless Mary Gray;
My every thought with thee is fraught,
My own dear Mary Gray.

I'll welcome death when he shall come,
Nor, pining, wish to stay;
For, in her pure, celestial home,
I'll meet my Mary Gray.
Oh poor Mary Gray;
Departed Mary Gray;
I'll leave this sphere, so cold and drear,
To meet my Mary Gray.

Till then my life shall pass in dream,
And visions round me play;
For then on me with love shall beam
Those eyes of Mary Gray.
Oh poor Mary Gray;
Oh poor Mary Gray;
Still be my theme, my hope and dream—
My own lov'd Mary Gray!

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the new Brick Store, (on the North side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son,) an entirely

New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of blue, wool-dyed black, and invisible green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Merino ditto; Summer Cloths; Drap-de-te; Gambroons; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Brown Linens and Brillings; Irish Linen; a large and handsome assortment of Prints; Printed Muslins and Lawns; Balzorines; Lupenes; Victorias; black and figured Silks; Bishop Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid, and Book Muslins; Fancy Silk Shawls and Points; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Hose; Gymps and Gymp Cords; Cords and Tassels; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Bed Ticks; Stocks and Cravats; Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a good assortment of Fur, Wool, and Palm Leaf HATS; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Shoes, Buttons and Combs, &c.

These Goods were selected with great care by the Subscriber, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the Stock.

HENRY LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1845. 54-8w

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash.*

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 48tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES,
FOR MAY, 1845.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

30,000 CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 22 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 31, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,747, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

April 25, 1845. 56-4dpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Enoch H. Davis *vs.* Parsons Davis.

Original Attachment,—Returned to Court "No goods."

Eli Davis summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Parsons Davis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Parsons Davis to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead to issue, or Judgment will be entered pro confesso, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 56-6w

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mrs. Caudle suggests that her Dear Mother should come and live with them.

"Is your cold better to-night, Caudle?—Yes I thought it was. 'Twill be quite well to-morrow, I dare say. There's a love!—You don't take care enough of yourself, Caudle, you don't. And you ought, I'm sure; if only for my sake. For what I should do if any thing should happen to you—but I won't think of it; no I cant bear to think of that. Still you ought to take care of yourself; for your know you're not strong, Caudle; you know you're not.

"Wasn't dear mother so happy with us, to-night! Now, you needn't go to sleep, so suddenly. I say, wasn't she so happy!—You don't know? How can you say you don't know. You must have seen it. But she always is happier here than any where else. Ha! what a temper the dear thing has! I call it a temper of satin; it is so smooth, so easy, and so soft. Nothing puts her out of the way. And then, if you only knew how she takes your part, Caudle! I'm sure, if you'd been her own son ten times over, she could'nt be fonder of you. Don't you think so, Caudle? Eh, love? Now do answer. How can you tell? Nonsense, Caudle, you must have seen it. I'm sure nothing delights the dear soul so much as when she's thinking how to please you.

"Don't you remember Thursday night, the stewed oysters when you came home? That was all dear mother's doings! 'Margaret,' says she to me, 'it's a cold night: and don't you think dear Mr. Caudle would like something nice before he goes to bed?'—And that, Caudle, is how the oysters came about. Now, don't sleep, Caudle: do listen to me for five minutes; 'tisn't often I speak, goodness knows.

"And then what a fuss she makes when you're out, if your slippers aren't put to the fire for you.—*She's very good!* Yes—I know she is, Caudle.—And hasn't she been six months—though I promised her not to tell you—6 months, working a watch-pocket for you! And with *her* eyes, dear soul—and at *her* time of life!

"And then what a cook she is! I'm sure, the dishes she'll make out of next to nothing! I try hard enough to follow her; but, I'm not ashamed to own it, Caudle, she quite beats me. Ha! the nice little things she'd simmer up for you—and I can't do it; the children, you know it, Caudle, take so much of my time. I can't do it, love; and I often reproach myself that I can't. Now, you shan't go to sleep, Caudle; at least, not for five minutes. You must hear me.

"I've been thinking, dearest—ha! that nasty cough, love! I've been thinking, darling, if we could only persuade dear mother to come and live with us.—Now, Caudle, you can't be asleep: it's impossible—you were coughing only this minute—yes, to live with us; what a treasure we should have in her!—Then, Caudle, you never need go to bed without something nice and hot. And you want it, Caudle. *You don't want it?* Nonsense, you do; for you're not strong, Caudle; you know you're not.

"I'm sure, the money she'd save us in housekeeping. Ha! what an eye she has for a joint! The butcher does'nt walk that could deceive dear mother. And then, again, for poultry! What a finger and thumb she has for a chicken! I never could market like her: it's a gift—quite a gift.

"And then you recollect her marrow-puddings?—*You don't recollect 'em?* Oh, fie! Caudle, how often have you flung her marrow-puddings in my face, wanting to know why I could'nt make 'em? And I would'nt pretend to do it after dear mother. I should think it presumption. Now, love, if she was only living with us—come you're not asleep, Caudle—if she was only living with us, you could have marrow-puddings every day. Now don't fling yourself about and begin to swear at marrow-puddings; you know you like 'em, dear.

"What a hand, too, dear mother has for a pie-crust!

But it's born with some people. What do you say. Why wasn't it born with me? Now, Caudle, that's cruel—unfeeling of you: I wouldn't have uttered such a reproach to you for the whole world.—People can't be born as they like.

"How often, too, have you wanted to brew at home! And I never could learn any thing about brewing. But, ha! what ale dear mother makes! You never tasted it! No, I know that. But I recollect the ale we used to have at home: father never would drink wine after it. The best sherry was nothing like it. You dare say not? No, it wasn't indeed, Caudle. Then, it dear mother was only with us, what money we should save in beer!—And then you might always have your own nice, pure, wholesome ale, Caudle; and what good it would do you! For you're not strong, Caudle.

"And then dear mother's jams and preserves, love! I own it, Caudle, it has often gone to my heart that with cold meat you hav'nt always had a pudding. Now if mother was with us, in the matter of fruit puddings she'd make it summer all the year round. But I never could preserve—now mother does it, and for next to no money whatever. What nice dogs in a blanket she'd make for the children! What's dogs-in-a-blanket? Oh, they're delicious—as dear mother makes 'em.

Now, you *have* tasted her Irish stew, Caudle? You remember that? Come, you're not asleep—you remember that? And how fond you are of it! And I can never have it made to please you. Now what a relief to me it would be if dear mother was always at hand that you might have a stew when you liked. What a load it would be off my mind.

Again, for Pickles! Not at all like anybody else's pickles. Her red cabbage—why it's as crisp as biscuit! And then her walnuts—and her all sorts! Eh, Caudle? You know how you love pickles; and how we sometimes tiff about 'em? Now, if dear mother were here, a word would never pass betwe n us. And I'm sure nothing would make me happier, for—you're not asleep, Caudle!—for I can't bear to quarrel, can I love?

"The children, too, are so fond of her! And she'd be such a help to me with 'em! I'm sure with dear mother in the house, I should'nt care a fig for measels, or any thing of the sort. As a nurse, she's such a treasure!

"And at her time of life, what a needlewoman! And her darning and mending for the children, it really gets quite beyond me now, Caudle! Now with mother at my hand, there wouldn't be a stitch wanted in the house.

"And then when you're out late, Caudle—for I know you must be out late sometimes; I can't expect you of course, to be always at home—why then dear mother could sit up for you, and nothing would delight the dear soul half so much.

"And so, Caudle, love, I think dear mother had better come, don't you? Now, you're not asleep, darling: don't you think she'd better come? You say *No!* You say *No* again? *You wont have her*, you; *you wont that's flat?* Caudle—Cau—Caudle—Cau—dle—"

"Here, Mrs. Caudle," says Mr. C. in his MS. "suddenly went into tears; and I went to sleep."

The Bowery Theatre in New York was destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult., together with several adjoining buildings. Loss 60 to $70,000. This is the fourth time a Theatre has been burnt on that spot.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

All human kind would fain be wits,
And millions miss, for one that hits.—*Swift.*

Some have at first for wits, then poets pass'd;
Turn'd Critics next, and —— —— at last.—*Pope.*

Mr. Editor: I have seen in the Observer, within a few weeks, an article signed Vates, from this county, in which the writer, after a faint attempt to ridicule my position into nothingness, and to shew by the same means that my conduct was presumptuous and ill-timed, has seen proper to assert that my opinions were heterodox, and therefore sapiently concludes that they are unsound. The writer, so far as I am concerned, is perfectly welcome to all the credit which he may have gained by the former half of his communication; for, unless I am grievously deceived as to the opinions of mankind, I must suppose that they cannot but view the spirit which characterises it as totally uncalled for, and unworthy the subject under consideration. He pretends to treat me as below the standard at which he has placed his ideas of contention—like Hercules taunting the babe with its weakness. To this, and every other part of the communication akin to it, I cannot reply. Ridicule, I believe, has always been considered an improper weapon, and I am sorry that Vates has been pleased to use it on this occasion. The subject is worthy of a higher attribute and power of intellect—it calls for that trait which distinctly marks the difference between man and the brute, and spurns any thing which has a tendency to lessen its importance. On a subject affecting the public policy, the writer ought to have displayed more of the noble part of the human mind, and let his ridicule alone until a fitting occasion called for its use.

If I had known, sir, that the propriety of my language would have been called into question, and even my *name* condemned, I should have made efforts to have been more precise; it may be, however, that my intellectual cord was drawn to its highest tension. So be it. Nature has not been so parsid to me as she has been to others—my experience and my education have not been more than I should desire. It has been a long time, too, sir, since I had the pleasure of poring over the pages of the Roman Classics; and when I did read Horace, Virgil, Juvenal and Tacitus, I never was considered more than "very respectable" on either. It is very possible, therefore, that my classical learning is incomplete, and in order that I may never hereafter be obnoxious to the criticisms of Vates, on the score of incorrectness as regards my signature, I shall ask his leave to metamorphose my former into one, the classicality of which it is impossible for him to question. The name appended to an article is of no consequence, however, as he knows, if he believes the *orthodox* aphorisms of Shakspeare,—and I suppose that a gentleman so given to sticking on the subject of the Classics, has almost of necessity read this famous author. The part of my article in which the noted pass Thermopylæ is mentioned, has also been ostracised. Critics are liable to fastidiousness, and hence they sometimes "overstep the modesty of nature." So with Vates. The application is correct, your correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding.'

I must here inform Vates that I do not intend entering into an *argument* with him now, because I have no idea of attempting to controvert the strong positions of ridicule. He may think, perhaps, that I have been forced to this conclusion by recollecting the truth of the maxim, (which I believe is *classical*,) "the better part of valor is—discretion," and that I was fearful I should, in the end of the struggle, be *hors du combat*. I confess freely, sir, that in undertaking so great a labor with so powerful an adversary, I do think that the "tired Cæsar" would have to cry out "help me, Cassius, or I sink."

I have been sorely scourged, too, because I "quarreled with the people of Asheborough for offering their hospitality to the Convention." The people of Asheborough, to be sure, are clever enough, but if the gentleman had been there, he would have found that kind of hospitality which every boarder at Howard's Hotel in New York sees every day—kind and attentive treatment, but a small sum of money per day for the trouble. Surely my quarreling about hospitality was a grievous sin! The charges, from all I can learn, are very moderate, and the hotel-keepers, (I know one of them,) is a gentleman. I am of the opinion, however, that any town in the District would have very freely offered its *hospitalities*. But, sir, to the point. I said that the venue was a bad one; I say so yet, and the number of Delegates from the lower end of the District plainly proves *that*. Vates himself will agree with me that the County seat of Montgomery is the only good place in our District for holding a Convention, if he will properly consider the matter, and I am disposed to think he will. The Convention has met, however, and nominated a candidate for Congress, and it is therefore useless to say any more about Asheborough, or in connexion with it, except that I understand the roads from Rockingham leading thither are among the worst in North Carolina.

It is asserted by Vates, that inasmuch as the Editor of the Observer had received the proceedings of a Whig meeting held in this county to send Delegates to the Convention, that he must conclude that I was far from representing the views of the people of Richmond. This is a *non sequitur*. Vates must have supposed that the Editor did not of course know the number of persons who were present at this meeting, else he never could have laid down such a *logical* syllogysm. I hate to mention the fact, but it is true, and the candor of Vates will endorse it, that there were not as many persons in the Court House at any time during the meeting, as there were Delegates appointed to attend the Convention. This proves *very logically* that I misrepresented the views of my county on this subject! But what if a majority of the people in Richmond are in favor of Conventions? Is it any reason why a man should close his mouth forever? If so, the gentleman would rebuke every Democrat in the county for daring to express opinions which are in contra-position to the creed of the Whigs; and in like manner would every Whig in Edgecombe be dumb against the falsity of the modern Democratic doctrine. The author himself cannot consider his doctrine good. There is another thing, sir, which it may be well for the gentleman to consider. Judging from the fact that there was no meeting in Stanly, Davidson, and even in Randolph, until after the Delegates from Richmond got there, and the supposable case, that there are some in each county where meetings were held, who do not believe in Conventions, would not the gentleman's logic bring him to the conclusion that I represented the views of a very respectable number of persons in the District? I think so. However, it is of no moment whether or not every man in the District entertains views on this subject at variance with my own. It cannot make the matter either true or untrue,—it cannot alter the propriety of expressing one's sentiments on either side of the question.

Vates concludes his communication by saying that he would not have said as much as he did, but for the reason that he wished to enter his protest against opinions which were "too much tainted with radicalism" and "smacked too much of an anticipated opposition to the action of the Convention,"—and that "it was the duty of every good citizen to correct and allay" the *prejudices* which had arisen against Conventions. The opinions which I entertain on this subject may be, in the estimation of Vates, rather on the 'radical' order, and perhaps are exposed to the other denunciations which he heaps upon them; but it is certainly his duty to *prove* what he asserts—to *know* that his insinuations are well-grounded, before he presumes to make them. With the same propriety and sincerity I might say that his opinions are the prejudices based upon what has been the practice of many districts and counties—but I will not. It may be that his intellectual eye is jaundiced. I shall not say. But I deny most emphatically, sir, that I had the least idea that I should vote against the nominee of the Convention. Perhaps I did not think like Vates in regard to that matter. No sir; I believed from the beginning, (and that my friends who heard me speak of it, know,) that I should vote for the nominee; and I am happy to say that the choice of the Convention so well agrees with my own, that I shall be as certain to vote for the nominee as the gentleman himself.

In conclusion, if Vates wants me to *argue* with him, he must doff his *ridicule*. So long as that lasts, I shall not do it. And now, let me say to Vates, that until he attains to a greater degree of the world's wisdom than he now has—until he becomes so orthodox and correct that his views on all subjects shall be *law*,—I shall not hesitate to advance opinions in opposition to his own; and so long as he writes as he did in his communication, I shall say unto *him* with unfeigned independence, "Procul, O procul, este profanus."

JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

Richmond County, May 14, 1845.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

In accordance with previous arrangements, delegates of the several counties composing the 4th Congressional District convened in Asheborough on the 7th inst. For the purpose of organization, Dr. J. M. Worth, of Montgomery, was appointed temporary Chairman. E. D. Covington, of Richmond, and M. S. Sherwood, of Guilford, were requested to act as Secretaries.

Upon calling over a list of the counties, it appeared that the following persons were in attendance, viz:

Guilford—Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Col. Joab Hiatt, Walter A. Winborne, William Reynolds, M. S. Sherwood, Dr. T. C. Worth.

Randolph—Gen. Alex. Gray, John B. Troy, Martin W. Leach, A. S. Horney, Dr. L. Wood, Dr. Wm. B. Lane, Alfred Brower, Wm. J. Long, Noah Smitherman, A. Skeen.

Davidson—James A. Long.

Montgomery—Green Davis, C. W. Wooley, Dr. J. M. Worth.

Stanly—Not represented.

Anson—P. H. Winston.

Richmond—W. L. Steele, E. D. Covington.

On motion of Mr. Troy, P. H. Winston, Esq. of Anson, was elected President of the Convention. Mr. Winston, on taking the chair explained in a very forcible manner the objects of the meeting, approving this plan of selecting candidates for important stations, and in a district formed as this was, as best calculated to preserve harmony and good feeling between the different portions of it. He remarked that although there had been comparatively but little intercourse between the people of the southern and northern sections of the district, yet he hoped that by our meeting in convention, personal acquaintance would be extended, kind brotherly feelings increased, and union of action secured. When he took his seat the following letters from Gov. Morehead and Ralph Gorrell, Esq. declining to be candidates for Congress, were read to the Convention.

GREENSBOROUGH, 5th May, 1845.

To the President of the Convention to assemble at Asheborough:

Sir: I have not been inattentive to the reports of the proceedings of the Whig meetings which have taken place in several of the counties of this Congressional District, to appoint delegates to your Convention.

In several of their meetings I have been honored by my fellow citizens with expressions of their kind regard and confidence, and of a desire that I may be the nominee of the Convention as the Whig candidate for this Congressional District. This manifestation of their continued confidence, after a service of four years in the highest office of the State to which they so signally aided to elevate me, is to me the more grateful because it is an evidence of the acceptable manner in which I have discharged the duties assigned to me.

But after an absence of so great a length of time, from my private and complicated affairs, devoted wholly to the public service, I find it absolutely necessary to devote a portion of my time and services to the regulation of my private affairs. And I feel confident that I have no friend who would not willingly excuse me from this service, if he were aware of the sacrifice that I should necessarily suffer, if I were the successful candidate in the next election.

Believing that your honorable body will be able to select some one of the citizens of the District, who will be equally as acceptable and more able than myself to serve the District, I must beg my fellow citizens to excuse me from their service at this time.

Wishing you and the members of the Convention individually and collectively health and happiness,

I remain your ob't serv't,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

ASHEBOROUGH, May 7th, 1845.

To the President and members of the Convention about to assemble for the purpose of selecting a candidate for this Congressional District.

Gentlemen: I am aware that my name has been used as one of the persons who would probably accept of a nomination at the hands of your Convention as a candidate for this Congressional District. I must beg of the members of your Convention not to consider my name in the selection of a candidate, as I feel compelled from private considerations, to decline a nomination if tendered to me.

In coming to this conclusion I am aware that I am going contrary to the wishes of numerous and warm friends who have been pressing me to permit my name to come before your Convention as one of the persons from whom the selection of a candidate is to be made. But I am persuaded that those friends will excuse me when I assure them it would subject me to great inconvenience, especially when there is so much worthy and able material in the district out of which a selection can be made.

With considerations of high respect and regard,

Your obt. serv't.

RALPH GORRELL.

On motion of Mr. Troy,

Resolved, That in all questions which may be submitted to this Convention, that each county shall be entitled to give the number of votes which such County may have members in the lower branch of our General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Steel,

Resolved, That whenever any candidate receives a majority of the whole number of votes given, that he be declared the nominee of the Convention.

It was then proposed that any delegate make such nomination as he might desire, and the following names were submitted to the Convention, as gentlemen worthy of a seat in the National Councils, viz; H. B. Elliot and Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Geo. C. Mendenhall of Guilford, Gen. Alfred Dockery of Richmond, and Thos. S. Ashe of Anson.

A recess of 20 minutes was had, to afford an opportunity of consultation, &c.

On being again called to order, they proceeded to vote by counties in conformity with a resolution previously adopted, with the following result:

For George C. Mendenhall.

Guilford	3
Davidson	2

For Jonathan Worth.

Montgomery	1
Anson	2

For Henry B. Elliott.

Randolph	2

For Gen. Dockery

Richmond	1

[Before casting the vote of Davidson, Mr. Long explained the situation in which he was placed. He stated he was not aware of there having been any public meeting and delegates regularly appointed to attend this Convention. That he came here as a mere spectator; but having been solicited by numerous citizens of the first respectability of Davidson to present himself as a delegate of the County, and having been requested by the Convention to take a seat as such, he had concluded to do so. He would still be greatly at a loss to know how to act in conformity with the wish of the citizens of his county, but he remembered two years ago a majority said that Mr. Mendenhall was fit to represent them in Congress, he therefore thought that he would not be going very far wrong in saying so again.]

Mr. Brower moved that we proceed to take a second vote, which was agreed to. [At this stage of the voting Dr. J. M. Worth, of Montgomery, and Dr. T. C. Worth of Guilford, from motives of delicacy, asked to be and were excused from taking further part in the convention.]

A second vote was then had with precisely the same result as the first.

Each delegation again retired to itself for consultation. On meeting again a vote was taken with the following result:

For Mr. Mendenhall.

Guilford	3
Davidson	2

For Mr. Worth.

Randolph	2
Montgomery	1
Anson	2

For Mr. Dockery.

Richmond	1

The name of Gen. Dockery was then withdrawn and a 4th vote taken, which resulted in giving Mr. Worth a majority of the whole number given, as follows:

For Mr. Worth.

Randolph	2
Montgomery	1
Anson	2
Richmond	1

For Mr. Mendenhall.

Guilford	3
Davidson	2

A committee consisting of Messrs. Alfred Brower, M. W. Leach and Green Davis were appointed to inform Mr. Worth of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to report resolutions expresive of the sense of this Convention, consisting of Gen. Alex. Gray, J. B. Troy, E. D. Covington, Alfred Brower and Wm. Reynolds.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the convention again assembled according to adjournment, and was called to order by the Chairman, when the Committee appointed for that purpose made, through E. D. Covington, the following report:

Whereas, We have learned that the Hon. Edmund Deberry has declined being a candidate for re-election in the 4th Congressional District; and

Whereas, It is necessary for the harmony of the Whig Party that a fair expression of the opinion of the District be given; and it is believed that that opinion can be in no way more fairly, conveniently and justly arrived at than by a general convention of the people:

Resolved, That this Convention, as representing the sentiment of the district, entertains a grateful appreciation of the ability, faithfulness and public service of the Hon. Edmund Deberry, while acting as our Representative in Congress.

Resolved, That after calmly and deliberately canvassing the claims of the different gentlemen presented to our consideration, we heartily recommend JONATHAN WORTH, Esq. of Randolph, as the nominee of this Convention, to the support of the Whig voters of the 4th Congressional District.

On motion of C. P. Mendenhall, Esq. the above report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Worth then appeared before the Convention and accepted the nomination. He said that the nomination was entirely unsought for on his part, very unexpected to him, and in the present state of business attended with considerable sacrifice; he felt grateful for the partiality thus shown him; and while he regretted that the nomination had not fallen on some one more worthy to be the standard bearer of the Whig Party of this large Whig district, he did not feel at liberty to decline it.

On motion of Mr. Brower, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to P. H. Winston, Esq. for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this Convention; and that their thanks are also due to the Secretaries for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion of Gen. Gray,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Greensborough Patriot, Southern Citizen, and Fayetteville Observer.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the Convention adjourned.

P. H. WINSTON, Ch'n.

E. D. COVINGTON, } *Secretaries.*
M. S. SHERWOOD, }

Discovery of Ancient Treasure.—We learn from a source which we think entitled to full credit, that a large deposit of silver coin was discovered about two weeks since on the East bank of the Altamaha River, about five miles below the junction of the Ocmulgee & Oconee, in Tatnall county.—The place is called Milligan's Bluff, near Hall's Ferry. The circumstances as related, are, that a man by the name of John Mazo, discovered three dollars, which had become exposed by the blowing up of a tree. He commenced examining the earth below, and the coin continued to appear, until he had exhumed the handsome amount of Forty-five thousand Spanish Dollars. They appeared to have been deposited in canvass bags, and at some remote period, as the latest date on the coin was over 160 years since.

The place where they were found had the appearance of an ancient fortification, such as are common in many parts of Georgia, several of which may be seen in this vicinity. When, or by whom this deposit was made, does not admit of a reasonable conjecture. It is undoubtedly, from the date of the coins, more recent than the expeditions of De Soto and others, of which we have some authentic account.

The money, we understand, was found on the land of Mrs. Gray, a widow, in needy circumstances, and relative of the fortunate discoverer, who has shared it with her.

Macon (Ga.) Messenger.

ALABAMA LAW!

Texas Annexed.—A few days ago (says the *Mobile Herald*) Judge Bragg, of the Circuit Court now sitting, decided that Texas was a part of the United States! The question came up by a juror petitioning to be excused from the performance of his assigned duty, on the plea that he was a citizen of Texas. The Judge ordered him to take his seat in the box with the other eleven, giving for his reason that Texas was a part of the Union, and all her citizens liable to be called upon to do duty as citizens of the United States!

Rhode Island.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday, to meet again on the fourth Monday in June, to which time all matters relating to the imprisonment of *Dorr* have been postponed. The vote for postponement was 39 to 28 in the House, and 18 to 14 in the Senate.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

In the proceedings of the late Session of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, just published, we find the following deeply interesting Report, submitted to Presbytery, at its request, by Henry Elliot, Esq. of this County:—

"Soon after I professed religion, I began to feel an interest for the moral training and religious instruction of my servants, and those around me. At that time, they were not entirely destitute of all means of grace. Those of my two brothers and my own (who are spoken of here, as one family,) had a house of Worship built, by their masters, for their own special benefit; and there was also provision made for them, in all the houses in which their masters usually worshipped. Those who professed religion had principally connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church; and were preached to, by a Minister of that denomination, in their own house of worship, once in every month. The Presbyterian Ministers also divided their labours; and preached, during the Summer months, two sermons each Subbath; one to the white, and the other to the coloured part of the congregation. These means were, in some degree, blest; but their progress in religious knowledge was not so great as some of us wished. I invited them to join me in Family Devotion. They readily accepted the invitation; and often met me, in my chamber; where we spent, together, many pleasant, and, I hope, profitable evenings. Our exercises were, principally, reading and explaining the scriptures, prayer, and singing. I also met them, in their own houses; and led their prayer-meetings. I still found most of those who professed religion, strangers to that faith which purifies the heart, and overcomes the world; and too much inclined to yield to their lusts: but, the greatest difficulty to overcome was, their intemperate habits; the formation and growth of which, it must be owned, had been chargeable upon myself and other masters, by our furnishing them with spirits, in order to enable them to perform more labour. Their work was, generally, laborious and profitable; most of them had much money; and other facilities being good, they could, at all times, procure and use as much spirits as they wished. I then attempted to reform my own; and offered, to each adult male, Five dollars, annually; and, to each woman and boy, half that sum, so long as we should be permitted to live together, if they would abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks. To my utter astonishment, but two families and not more than two or three persons from other families, accepted this offer. This greatly discouraged me; but, knowing the work to be of very high importance, I did not feel at liberty to abandon it. I then made a renewed attempt, to impress, more deeply, upon their minds, religious truth; and procured a copy of the Catechism published by The Rev'd Charles Colcock Jones; and commenced his system of oral instruction. I formed two classes;—one at Sardis Church, six miles from my residence; and the other, at my own house. I met the class, at the Church, on Sabbath mornings, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and continued with them until 2, P. M. The number of that class varied, from 20 to 40 scholars. The class, at my house, assembled, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and continued together till the close of the evening. This class was larger, and more punctual in their attendance, than the other; frequently numbering 60 scholars; of both sexes; and of all ages. The school was always opened with singing and prayer; in which, at first, I was myself their leader. I then questioned the class on a lesson, causing them to stand while reciting, asking and answering all the questions myself, until some of the class could get the answers fixed upon their memories. They were, then, required, one after another, to lead the class, until all could answer. This done, I caused the class to sit down; and attempted to explain the lesson to them, giving them the scripture proofs; and then, causing them to stand up again, I required them to repeat, after me, all the scripture proofs, until their memories could retain them. When I discovered that the class was drowsy, (as is too common with them,) if they had been long sitting, I allowed them to take a short recess. If the recitation had been short, I read a hymn, and caused them to sing it. They delight in that part of worship; and generally sing very well. Frequently, from half an hour to an hour of our time, is devoted to special prayer, for the blessing of God on our class. This part of our service is performed by the male members of our class, most of whom are willing to lead in public prayer; and many of them pray to edification. This is a great relief to me; inasmuch as the other duties are as much as I am able to perform.

"About the time I commenced the system of instruction here detailed, I consulted some of the leaders of the class, touching the propriety of forming a Temperance Association. Two or three important men, readily assented; and others agreed to join us, more from a sense of duty, than from any very strong natural inclination. I at once discovered, that those who were members of the Church, and of the Bible class, felt it their duty to hold together, in every enterprise that was calculated to promote the interest of either. I immediately wrote two pledges, upon the principle of total abstinence; and gave them to two of the most active men; and requested them to obtain all the subscribers they could, by a certain day. The pledge was unpopular; because it bound those who might adopt it, to abstain from the use of beers, and of sweet cider. Believing that I could effect my object, without requiring abstinence from the use of those articles which they considered as among the allowable comforts of life, I modified the pledge, by striking off, from the list of prohibited beverages, sweet cider, and Persimmon and Spruce beers; so that abstinence was required, only from all intoxicating drinks. Many of the most influential men immediately signed the pledge. A meeting was called, on the 26th of December 1842;—a constitution and rules were adopted; and officers were elected; and a society was formed, consisting of 38 members. This society has, since, increased, to the number of 96 members; and I have pleasure in saying, that they are, generally, the most active and zealous advocates for Temperance, I have ever met with. Since the organization of the society, but two members have been charged with a violation of their pledge. Both of these came in, at the next regular meeting;—confessed their faults;—professed penitence; and begged for restoration to membership in the society. When the President put the question, I was much astonished, to hear an almost unanimous vote, in the negative; —all giving the same reason; which was, that, if the offending members had not honor enough, to adhere, inviolably, to their pledge, they were not fit to be members of the society. I then arose and pleaded their cause with all my ability; and moved for a reconsideration of the vote, which had refused their restoration. My motion prevailed; and the offending members were restored. There are no white members in the society, except my wife and myself. I act as Secretary, and keep a regular record of the proceedings of the society. All other business is transacted by the coloured members. We have four regular meetings within the year; and at each of these meetings, addresses are commonly delivered, by four or five of the members. Many of them make excellent speeches; illustrating every thing by facts, and often by their own personal experience. The influence of the society, is more extensive than I anticipated. There are yet several persons on the plantation, who have not joined the society, and have strong prejudices against it; who, formerly, were very intemperate; but who, now, have not been known to use ardent spirits, in their families, within the last two years; and I am informed, moreover, that its influence has reached my neighbours.

"These means, I humbly hope, God has approved. We enjoy his smiles. He has prospered us, in our secular pursuits. We have more time to devote to the service of God;—more money to give to his cause; our servants are more godly, more regular at their business, oftener found in their proper places;—are humble and obedient, cheerful and happy;—not serving with eye service, as men pleasers, but acting as in the immediate presence of God, whom they have been taught to know, as a Spirit, who is every where present, taking knowledge of all they do, and will bring them to judgment, even for every secret thought.

"Some of my friends, who are also masters, have entertained and expressed some fears concerning me, that too close an association with coloured people, might prove to be some detriment to that dignity, which I ought to maintain; and that my influence among them, and my authority over them, might be diminished: but, I find, from experience, that the reverse of this is the fact. I am now more esteemed by them, better served, and more respected, than other masters; and I hope and believe, that they yield me this superior esteem, service, and respect, from the best of motives.

"I have been called up to make this report, in Presbytery, in the presence of many masters. I would say unto you,—Go, and do likewise. You are the guardians, not merely of the temporal necessities and comforts, but also of the spiritual interests of your servants. God holds you accountable. You cannot shake off the responsibility of giving your servants religious instruction. They are dependent upon you; and have been taught to look to you, as their spiritual guides. To you, in a great degree, is committed, the care of their souls. God has placed the necessary means of grace in your power. Use them, in an humble dependence upon God; and you will soon realize the fruit. Leave not this important business to your Ministers and other Teachers. My Pastor has well said, that I would not entrust the religious instruction of my servants entirely to him and our Methodist Brother McLenan. I thank them for what they are doing; and I thank God for sending them to us; but, I hope, I will ever feel, that they have been sent,—not to remove, but to lighten the burdens that God has laid upon me.

"I should not here neglect to report, that The Rev'd Messrs. Evander McNair and Neill McKay have adopted the same system of oral instruction, in their respective Churches, with good success; and have greatly increased their coloured audiences.

"Respectfully submitted.

"HENRY ELLIOT."

UNEQUAL JUSTICE.

Some three weeks since it was officially announced that President Polk had dismissed Lieut. Hurst from the Navy for having been engaged in a duel. The notice was copied very generally by the press and in the Loco Foco papers especially made the theme of many labored panegyric upon Mr. Polk's "prompt justice." But before these praises have grown cold, comes the intelligence that the same President Polk has appointed Alcee Labranche, late member of Congress from Louisiana, to the lucrative post of Surveyor of the port of New Orleans. Mr. Labranche, it will be remembered, *killed his man in a duel* some two years ago. Lieut. Hurst's antagonist escaped uninjured, though he himself was wounded. The question will be asked why was not the same measure of justice extended to the wealthy and influential member of Congress that was meted out to the poor and comparatively friendless Lieutenant? Why dismiss the one from the public service for fighting a duel and appoint the other, who has committed the same offence [aggravated by the fact that he killed his antagonist] to a lucrative and responsible office? Let those papers, which have so liberally be-praised Mr. Polk for striking Lieut. Hurst's name from the Navy rolls, extenuate, if they can, the gross inconsistency of which he has been guilty in bestowing an Executive appointment upon Alcee Labranche. Justice is no respecter of persons, but Mr. Polk, it seems, knows how to discriminate between a member of Congress and a Lieutenant of the Navy. In *his* estimation,

"Great men may jest with saints; 'tis wit in them,
"But in the less, foul profanation"——

And

"That in the Captain's but a cholerick word,
"Which in the Soldier is rank blasphemy."

Out upon such "justice"!—*Albany Jour.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

California.—Not long since we published a paragraph from the Nashville Union to the effect that disturbances had arisen in California between the American settlers and the Mexicans, and that from present appearances it was evident that California would soon be in a condition to be *annexed* to the United States. More recently we find the subject alluded to by the New Orleans Courier. "Information with regard to this favored portion (California) of the globe," says that paper, "is eagerly sought after by our citizens, *as it is destined ere long to be annexed to the United States. The large number of Americans already settled and emigrating there gives assurance of the result.*"

The Mexican Minister, Sig. Cuevas, was not far wrong in his foreboding when he intimated that the annexation of Texas to the United States was the beginning of the absorption of Mexico. Yet such is the unhappy condition of that Republic—such her weakness, disorder, and utter prostration—that she is compelled to look upon her approaching doom without the power to avert it.

It is in view of such results as are here referred to that the question of annexation has assumed, in our estimation, its chief importance. All other issues connected with it were of comparatively little moment —in what mode annexation should be accomplished —whether Texas was sufficiently independent to negotiate for annexation—these and all such questions were comparatively small matters. The great question was, and is, if we begin with acquiring Texas where shall we stop? *How far* are the limits of the Union to be extended in the Southwest? How far can they be extended *with safety to the continuance of the Union?* A wide expanse, vague, confused, illimitable, spreads before the view—an expanse of chaos, *in which our destinies are to lose all shape and distinctness.*

The New Postage Bill.—We give, in a condensed form, the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next:

On Letters.

Single letters, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less,	5 cents.
If over 300 miles,	10 "
Drop letters (not mailed,)	2 "
For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage, thereto.	

On Newspapers.

Newspapers of 1900 square inches or less, sent by editors or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles,	Free.
Over 30 miles and not exceeding 100,	1 cent.
Over 100 miles, and out of the State,	1½ "
All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.	

On Pamphlets, &c.

Pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy	2 cents.
Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof,	1½ "

On Circulars.

Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, for every sheet, any distance,	2 cents.

Fires—Omens.—If Mr. Clay had been elected, and the Fires, deaths and calamities, which have taken place since the 4th of March, had ensued, Amos Kendal, Col. Wheeler *et id omne genus*, would have paraded them as omens, and as evidence of the "wrath of Heaven." They did this when Gen. Harrison died, and would undoubtedly do it now, were Mr. Clay in the Presidential Chair.—*Raleigh Register.*

From the Southern Citizen.

HOW TO CHOOSE A WIFE.

If you go to a house and find a multitude of *flies* and no trap or place prepared for destroying them, don't choose a wife out of that family. If you do, you may calculate on eating boiled flies, stewed flies, fried flies, baked flies, and flies prepared in every variety of form, the remainder of your natural life.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Harman Alexander Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Illinois, vice James M. McLean, removed.

J. Travis Rosser Collector of the Customs at Petersburg, Virginia, vice Hugh Nelson, removed.

John Duncan Appraiser of Merchandise at New Orleans, vice Robert M. Weilman, removed.

William F. Wagner Marshall of district of Louisiana, vice Algernon S. Robinson, removed.

Pierre T. Landry Surveyor General of Louisiana, vice Francis D. Newcomb, removed.

John R. Macmurdo Treasurer Branch Mint, New Orleans, La., vice Horace C. Cammack, removed.

Frederick R. Conway Surveyor of Public Lands in Missouri and Illinois, vice Silas Reed, removed.

William A. Sparks (of South Carolina) Consul at Venice, vice Joseph Binda, removed.

James K. Hutton, Collector, Washington, North Carolina, vice Thomas H. Blount, resigned.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The *Washington Union* of Saturday announces that upwards of *five millions* of acres of the public lands will be placed in market during the summer and autumn. It is stated that there will be sold 250,000 acres in Wisconsin Territory, lying on and between the Fox and Wolf rivers—379,000 acres in Iowa, on the Makoquita river and its branches, the sale to be made at Dubuque—800,000 acres on the Red Cedar, Iowa and English rivers, likewise in Iowa, and the sale to be at Dubuque. Two sales at Fairfield, also in Iowa, will comprise upwards of a million of acres, watered by the Des Moines and Cheeanne rivers—90,000 acres of Illinois bottom will be offered. Upwards of a million of acres in Missouri—about the same quantity in Arkansas, embracing nine townships in the new district of Champagnole—154,000 acres in Louisiana, and about 600,000 acres in Florida. The Union describes the most of this land as offering singular advantages to the purchaser. It says:

"In fact, these sales, embracing lands from the northern part of Wisconsin to the southern extreme of the Union, present the greatest variety of soil, climate, and productions that our country possesses, and cannot fail to attract the attention of those desirous of making valuable investments, while it also affords to hosts of actual occupants of the soil a final opportunity of securing their homes, by virtue of the preemption privilege afforded to them by a just and liberal legislation."

The New York Morning News says: "It has been announced that the London creditors of Illinois have loaned $1,600,000 to the State for the prosecution of the Illinois Canal. When it is remembered that one party to this loan (Mr. Baring) is a member of Sir Robert Peel's Government, the fact of the loan being decided at this juncture is very significant of peaceful intentions."

THE OREGON QUESTION.

In the subjoined paragraph the Charleston Mercury takes ground on this subject:

"The two insuperable obstacles that lie in the way of the plausible assertion of our right to the whole territory between California and the Russian possessions are, the treaty of the joint occupancy and the offer of our Government to accept the line of the forty-ninth degree of latitude as a compromise boundary. Each of these was an undeniable concession that the claims of England had to some extent a just foundation, unless we affirm that each was a cowardly and traitorous abandonment of the rights of our country. And who, more than all others, is responsible for these concessions? Truly, Mr John Q. Adams. We do not blame him for the proffered compromise, for we think it was a very fair division. The claim of the United States attaches especially to the southern part of the territory; that of England to the northern part. The forty-ninth parallel would give us about three-fifths of the whole country—it would secure to us the whole valley of the Columbia river and its two great branches, and would carry through to the Pacific the boundary of our territory this side of the mountains. We have always believed that this boundary could be gained, and that we ought to be satisfied with it. As to the assertion that our right to every foot of land between the Mexican and Russian boundaries *is clear*, it deserves not the least respect. It comes manifestly either from presumptuous ignorance or reckless demagogism. We do not believe there is an impartial man in the world, who, on a full hearing of both parties, would adjudge that all the right is with us and all the wrong with England. We have already conceded that Jackson character, and would be dishonoring the past pledges of the Government to deny it now."

[This comes from the Charleston Mercury, a locofoco organ. If a Whig had uttered such things he would of course have been denounced as a Bank Whig, a Federalist, and all that sort of slang.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—

The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) meets in Cincinnati on Thursday, 6th.

The Watchman of the South, states that the following subjects will be brought before the Assembly:

1st. The Quorum question will be brought up by way of a memorial from several Elders in the Fayetteville Presbytery.

2d. The Marriage question will come up upon an appeal from Mr. McQueen, as well as upon a report from a committee appointed on that subject by a former Assembly.

3d. The removal of the Board of Domestic Missions, will be urged upon a memorial from the Synod of Missouri, and two or three Presbyteries in the West.

4th. The subject of Abolition will be agitated upon memorials and petitions from various quarters.

Cincinnati. Chronicle.

LOWELL STATISTICS—*January* 1, 1845.

No. of Mills, exclusive of print works, &c.	27
Capital Stock,	$10,650,000
Spindles,	264,000
Looms,	8,000
Females employed,	8,000
Males employed,	2,000
Yards made per week,	1,450,000
Bales of cotton used in ditto,	3,000
Pounds of cotton wrought in ditto,	454,000
Yards dyed and printed ditto,	2[illegible]
Tons anthracite coal per annum,	12,500
Cords of wood per annum,	3,000
Gallons of oil per annum,	60,000
Flour for starch, barrels, per annum,	4,000
Charcoal, bushels per annum,	600,000
Yards of cloth per annum,	75,[illegible]
Pounds of cotton consumed,	24,[illegible]
A pound of cotton averages 3 1-5 yards.	
100 pounds of cotton will produce 89 pounds cloth.	
Average wages of females, clear of board, per week,	$1.[illegible]
Average wages of males, clear of board, pr. day.	
Average amount of wages paid per month,	$138,[illegible]

Suppose England and the United States should go to war about the boundary line of Oregon, and, after spending millions of money and butchering thousands of human beings, how much nearer would the question be settled than at present? Would it not have to be accomplished by negotiation at last, and why not now?—*Indiana State Journal.*

The sale of the first part of the very curious library of the late Mr. Bright, of Bristol, went off with much spirit. There were perhaps twenty or twenty-five persons present—men and boys—for the real purchaser here does not trust himself, but delegates all power to his bookseller, and rusty insignificant looking volumes were brought by rusty insignificant looking youngsters for £5, £10, or £20 each, in the most quiet way in the world. The "great gun" of the first part of the catalogue was the collections of *Old Ballads*, inlaid, in three volumes. The British Museum, bidding against a private collector, purchased them for £535—say $2,500! The papers unanimously pronounce them "a bargain." Truly, "an old song" may be of some consequence—if it is only kept long enough!—*London Paper.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1845.

The 29th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, will be held in St. John's Church, in this town, this week, commencing to-day.

FROST.—Quite a white frost was visible here on the morning of Saturday last, the 17th. This is later, by 15 days, than we ever knew before, if we recollect aright. In 1827, we had Frost on the 1st and 2d of May.

We learn verbally, that at a meeting at Pittsboro' on Tuesday of last week, the Whigs of Chatham seconded the nomination made here of J. H. Haughton, Esq. as a Candidate for Congress.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The lamented death of M. Cherry has rendered another Convention necessary to select a Whig Candidate for Congress. Meetings in some of the counties were to be held last week to appoint Delegates. The "Old North State" recommends the Hon. Kenneth Rayner again. We shall be rejoiced if they can prevail on him to serve.

THE LATE COL. CHERRY.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, in a tribute to the virtues and talents of the lamented Cherry, says,—

"Not only has his district lost a useful, an eloquent, and an able lawyer: his State has been deprived of one of her most distinguished sons. If we measure the fame of men by the substantial benefits which they confer on their fellow-men, the name of William W. Cherry will be remembered with warmer and warmer gratitude, as his State advances in every thing ennobling to human nature. Leaving out of view all other acts of his life, it is enough to say that he was the father of common school education in North Carolina. While a member of the Legislature he brought forward this measure, the popularity of which was extremely doubtful. Planning and projecting the bill by his superior talents, illustrating and recommending it by his persuasive restless eloquence, he achieved in its passage the proudest of all human triumphs—that of contributing not only now, but perhaps in all coming time, to the happiness of his fellow creatures. He succeeded contrary to expectation, and thousands upon thousands of children who would have groped their way through life in ignorance and darkness, are now rising up to elevate the standard of good order and respect for law, of intelligence, morality, and religion in North Carolina. Estimating the remote benefits of this measure to his State, by what similar measures have produced in other States of the Union, and in foreign countries, his name needs no higher honor than to live co-extensive with the good which he produced."

LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY CLAY.—We have received the Prospectus of a work under the above title, to be published by Calvin Colton, well known as the author of the "Junius Tracts," "Four Years in Great Britain," and other works. "The author has spent the last winter at Lexington, Kentucky, in immediate communication with Mr. Clay, with access to his papers and correspondence, and the whole of the work, in its progress, is submitted to him." Gentlemen of eminence in New York, who have seen the work, (now nearly completed,) speak of it in very high terms, as embracing an accurate and well written history of the prominent events in this country for nearly 40 years past, during which Mr. Clay has acted a leading part in those events. On the subject of the foul slander of "Bargain and Corruption," it is said that some 100 pages of important documentary testimony will be given, throwing new light on that affair, and convicting Buchanan, Jackson, and Eaton, of the very crime which Jackson charged on Clay. These documents Mr. Clay has withheld out of personal regard for Buchanan. But the time has come when no considerations of personal feeling or delicacy should restrain him. He is no longer a candidate for any thing but the respect and affection of his countrymen. These he is entitled to, and no *truth* should be withheld which is calculated to ensure them to him whilst living, or to his memory when dead.

The work is to be published in 2 octavo volumes, price $4, handsomely bound. We will take pleasure in procuring subscribers for it.

POST OFFICE LAW.—*Important to Editors and their Subscribers.*—The late law of Congress having deprived Postmasters of the franking privilege, and thus put an end to the transmission of money, *in that mode*, from Subscribers to Editors, the new Postmaster General has made provision for that object by the following "Regulation," which we find among many others just issued. It goes into effect on the 1st of July next, and we hope that many of our distant subscribers, who are in arrears, will avail themselves of it, as a perfectly safe and unexpensive mode of paying up. No subscriber need delay for want of the proper bill, or the proper kind of money; for the Postmaster in Mississippi, for instance, can receive $2, or $10, and the Postmaster here will pay the amount to us, deducting only 1 per cent., (which amount we will very cheerfully lose in all cases.)—The Postmaster General merits the thanks of both Editors and Subscribers for this liberal provision. Here it is:—

"Money may be left with a postmaster, in no instance exceeding ten dollars, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers, if said publishers shall so desire, for any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office. The postmaster may retain one per cent. and give his receipt for the balance. He is immediately to report the payment, with the names of the parties, to the postmaster through whom said amount is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge himself upon his "general account with the United States" with the amount received, deducting the one per cent. under the head of "moneys received for subscriptions;" stating the name of the payor, the name of the payee, office where payable, amount, and time when received, and shall make a full and faithful return to the General Post Office of all such cases at the end of each quarter. When presented, the postmaster at the office where payable, is to pay the amount in said receipt, deducting one per cent.; which receipt, after being endorsed by the publisher, he will forward as his voucher of payment. He will enter said amount to his credit on his "general account with the United States," under the head of "moneys paid for subscriptions," giving the particulars above stated, and render to the General Post Office a full and faithful account of the same at the end of each month."

FROM TEXAS.—An arrival at New Orleans furnishes Galveston dates to the 7th inst. and papers from Washington, the seat of Government, to the 1st inst.

Meetings continued to be held in various parts of the country, which showed that there was "no limit to the enthusiasm of the people of Texas in favor of Annexation."

ILLNESS OF GEN. JACKSON.—The Union publishes a letter from Nashville, which states that Gen. Jackson's life is rapidly drawing to a close. His respiration is feeble and difficult; and his legs are swollen with dropsy from his feet to his abdomen. His mind and memory remain unclouded; and he exhibits patient resignation to the will of God.

DIVISION OF THE CHURCHES.—The Baptist Convention at Augusta unanimously adopted a resolution for dividing the Southern from the Northern section of that Church. The Slave question, as we stated last week, is the cause of this movement, the Missionary Board of that Church having resolved that no Slave-holder should be appointed a Missionary.

There appears to have been no alternative, but a sacrifice of all feeling, right, and independence. The division is forced upon the South; and deeply do we regret that it is; for one of the strongest bonds of National Union is thus rent.

The Methodist Convention at Louisville was still in session at the latest dates, engaged in discussing the resolution for division, and the subject of Slavery generally.

FROM MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 28th ult. have been received at New Orleans.

Mexico had not declared war, though such a rumor had prevailed at New Orleans. Passengers state that the general feeling at Vera Cruz is in favor of war, and that it was supposed that Government will declare it as soon as it finds itself in a condition to do so. A Proposition for the pardon and release of Santa Anna and his generals, and another for their release on condition that they expatriated themselves for ten years, had been submitted to Congress; and it was thought that one or the other would be adopted.

It was generally believed in Mexico, that Texas had proposed to Mexico to reject Annexation, if Mexico would agree to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

MR. POLK AND THE CHIVALRY.—It is certainly a rare thing under the sun to see *one* man decline the acceptance of an honorable and lucrative office; but that such an office should be refused by *three* persons in succession, almost passes belief. Yet it is a well established fact, that the office of Minister to England has been offered in succession to Messrs. Calhoun, Elmore, and Pickens, and by all rejected. It seems that the office has been *assigned* to South Carolina, as a salve for the sore wound inflicted on her dignity by the refusal to continue her favorite son in his late office of Secretary of State; and various are the conjectures to which these refusals have given rise. The most probable, and that to which the tone of the Charleston Mercury gives countenance, is, that South Carolina is bent on a reduction of the Tariff, and is determined to keep herself aloof from any Administration that is not equally determined on that point: that Polk's letter to Kane has given her reason to suspect him of double dealing on the subject: and that until she has some tangible evidence of his sincerity, she will have nothing to do with him, but will stand prepared for a new Nullification crusade.

This is doubtless the key to all these refusals; and we must say, that in this age of office hunting it does honor to South Carolina. Ridiculous as many of her notions are, and especially disgusting as is her arrogance and vanity, they are almost atoned for by such an evidence of regard for what they deem principle.

The Columbia Chronicle says that a friend of Col. Elmore has gone from Washington to Charleston authorized again to press upon him the acceptance of the office. The Chronicle, (a Whig paper,) says that "as a Statesman, Col. Elmore is second to none of his party in South Carolina, and no one possesses his *personal* influence,—not even Mr. Calhoun himself."

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—The Members of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, in the Town of Wilmington, celebrated their Fourth Anniversary on Tuesday of last week. A Procession was formed at their Lodge Room, at 10 o'clock, and from thence the members, in full Regalia, marched to the Presbyterian Church, where, after appropriate exercises, an Address was delivered by P. G. Wm. E. Anderson. The Address is spoken of by those who heard it as being truly able and eloquent, and every way worthy the character of its gifted author,—abounding in high and lofty sentiment, and replete with just and concise views of the principles and objects of the Order.

On the Afternoon of the same day, the Fifth Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was held in the Hall of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2. All the Lodges in the State were represented. About the usual amount of business, we learn, was transacted; although no matter of special interest was brought before the body. The Reports from the Subordinate Lodges show a gradual and steady increase in the number of members, and indicate that harmony and good feeling every where prevail within the mystic circle of the Order.

A resolution was adopted, having in view the establishment of a School or Gymnasium for the education of Teachers upon the Prussian plan,—the plan as adopted at the Odd Fellows' School in Wilmington, which has found high favor in that community, the School being one of the most flourishing in the State.

The Lodge adjourned about sun-set on Wednesday Afternoon, to meet in Wilmington on the second Tuesday in May next.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

P. G. Alex'r McRae, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, M. W. Grand Master.

P. G. James A. Harrell, of Washington Lodge, No. 3, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

P. G. J. B. Newby, of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, R. W. Grand Secretary.

P. G. J. D. Gardner, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

P. G. Thaddeus D. Love, of Thaddeus Lodge, No. 5, R. W. Grand Warden.

P. G. B. L. Hoskins, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, R. W. Grand Chaplain.

P. G. M. R. H. Worthington, of Washington Lodge, No. 3, was elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Weldon Lodge, No. 1, was discontinued previous to the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1844.

GREAT RACE.—The great Match Race between the North and the South—Fashion against Peytona—for $20,000 a side, was run on the Long Island Course, near New York, on the 13th inst. It was won by Peytona, the Southern mare, in two heats. First heat, Peytona beat three lengths, in 7 minutes 39½ seconds. Second heat, she came out only half a length ahead, in 7 minutes 45½ seconds. The track was very heavy.

Southern sportsmen are said to have won $100,000 on the race, and it is supposed that altogether half a million was bet. Very many bets were made on the first heat being done in 7 minutes 40 seconds. These were won by that almost unimaginable space of time, *a quarter of a second.*

Fashion is a New Jersey mare, 8 years old on the 26th ult. She has won 23 out of 24 races since Oct. 1840, winning for her owner $35,600. Her best time was 7 min. 32½ sec. in the celebrated race with Boston. The track was then in better order than in the present race—an advantage to Peytona, who is larger and yet carried 5 lbs. less weight in consequence of her being 2 years younger than Fashion.

Peytona was bred by Jas. Jackson, near Florence, Ala., was owned in part by the Hon. Ballie Peyton, (after whom she is named.) She is 6 years old, 16 hands 3 inches high, a red chesnut. Since Oct. 1840, she has run 7 races, and won them all, netting $62,400 for her owners.

There were supposed to be 70,000 people on the ground.

Incidents of the Race.—The Brooklyn Advertiser records the following:

Two miniature casks of liquor walked overboard at the South Ferry, in the afternoon, carrying each the body of a man with them. They were fished out in *good spirits.*

A Carriage containing a Southern lady—(Creole)—was shattered by coming in contact with another vehicle. "Never mind that," said the lady as she gathered herself up, "I have come from Mobile to be present at the races—I have won $2000, and can afford to meet with an accident."

A posse of gentlemen on horseback, came down Fulton-street, having their pocket books tied to their whip stocks. A token they were empty.

Another posse followed with hands full of loose Bank notes. They were winners.

PRESIDENT POLK'S APPOINTMENTS.—We observe from various sources, that some of the recent appointments made by the President, are far from being agreeable to his own party. In Baltimore especially, the Democracy complain bitterly. The following communication from that city, published in the Annapolis Herald, the Locofoco paper of that city, willl explain the very curious grounds of objection:—

Baltimore, May 5, 1845.

"It is a fact which cannot be disguised, that some of Mr. Polk's appointments in this city, have given great dissatisfaction, and will prove a sad blow to our party, unless our friends in the United States Senate shall be wise enough to remove that burden from our shoulders. The appointment of William L. Marshall as District Attorney, and William H. Cole, junior, as Surveyor of the Port, meets with universal approbation. They are men of the right stamp—they are the *people's men*; and good hard working Democrats, who deserved their places, and will fill them with honor to themselves and advantage to the country. If Dr. Graves had been made Naval Officer, and other *needy* as well as "tried and true" Democrats had been chosen to the other places recently vacated, then Mr. Polk would have made our party invincible in this city.

"Although the gentlemen appointed to the offices of Postmaster, Navy Agent, Naval Officer and Appraiser, may be very worthy and competent men and good enough Democrats, yet all must agree, that, whilst as good and *more needy soldiers* were applicants, they should never have been selected. No man in Maryland deserves more of his party than Doctor Graves, and it really seems to me that Mr. Polk could not have been well advised when he "passed him over." Our friend Pratt desired the Navy Agency, and, yet, because his health was such that he could not visit Washington and *beg for the office*, it has been given to a gentleman, who never was Democrat enough to "lose caste" with the Whigs, and whose family is reputed to be possessed of great wealth.

For the Post Office—Joshua Vansant—a proscribed and persecuted reformer—Henry S. Sanderson—as good a Democrat as *never* fluttered, and a gentleman "every inch of him"—William Krebs, as old, as faithful, and as good a soldier as the best of us—were applicants. But it was given to a lawyer of extensive practice—who has taken as his principal assistant a rich and worn out office-holder of Frederick county—and who, it is universally conceded, stood in no earthly need of such an office. The office of Appraiser, or some such appointment, would have been gladly accepted by the laborious and talented author of the series of State tracts that were issued from your office last summer; but it was given to a gentleman who had held office for years under the State government, and who is not Democrat enough to be personally known to the editors of his own party paper in this city.

"Now with all due respect for the successful applicants, I must insist, that, whilst *more needy* and more active *and useful Democrats* were asking for these offices, they should never have been appointed; and that when such "independent men," or old office-holders like some of them, receive the government favors to the exclusion of such men as I have named above—men who have fought our battles at every sacrifice—it is enough to neutralize the strongest party men on earth: It would have been almost as well for Mr. Polk to have continued the old incumbents, as to have bestowed the offices on men, who had *no claims at all*, in comparison with the others I allude to, and who "carry their heads so high," that they have no feelings in common with the *people* of the Democratic party. If we cant have genuine, simon pure Democrats—men who fought as men should fight, for principle—elevated to the offices, it would be ten times better to have no change at all.

"For my own part, I would give *every applicant* an office if it were in my power; but as that is impossible, I should certainly select those, who, in addition to efficient and unostentacious services in the cause, *added necessities to plead for their appointment.* Unless this course be pursued, it is time to stop removing men from office on account of their political opinions, as much less harm will be done by keeping in political opponents, than by appointing the half neutrals and old office-holders of our own party. I repeat, that the President must have been improperly advised, or he could never have forgotten Dr. Graves and those other Democrats of *his* "clear grit," devoted services, and manly, noble and generous feelings.

"When old office-holders, or men in independent circumstances, are thus made the recipients of all the President's favors, to the exclusion of the "WORKING AND NEEDY," or when any Democrat is permitted to remain over twenty years in a good office, it is time for every one to speak out, who has the good of his party at heart. No party which thus neglects their modest and unobtrusive laborers in the cause, and bestows the offices upon those who are as *good beggars*, as they were indifferent and selfish lookers on in the contest, can fail to weaken themselves in public opinion, and ultimately cause their own overthrow. Such are my sentiments, and I hesitate not thus publicly to proclaim them.

Your friend, TIMOTHY.

It thus appears, that the most essential qualifications for office, in the estimation of the Locofocos, are, first and greatest of all, that the applicant should be "*needy*," and secondly, that he should have labored, might and main, for *the success of the party.* And the objections to a man's receiving office are, that "he never was Democrat enough to *lose caste* with the Whigs;"—that "his family is reputed to be possessed of great wealth;"—that he has an "extensive practice" in his profession;—that he stands in "no earthly *need* of such an office;"—that he "carries his head so high, that he has no feelings in common with the *people* of the Democratic party;"—that he has been an "old office holder," or is "in independent circumstances;" &c. &c. It will be observed, that a man's good or bad character does not enter into the estimate of his fitness for office. The true tests are, not, as of old, "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?"—but, Is he *needy?* has he *labored for the party?*

Polk does not appear to have much sympathy for the "working men" of the party. He appoints the rich and proud men to office—the aristocratic democrats—a sort of democrats by no means rare: we have them in this part of the world as well as in Baltimore: men who "hold their heads high," who are as proud as Lucifer, but who yet are Democrats for the sake of the spoils, generally managing to come in for the loaves and fishes whenever the dear people achieve a victory.

PROSCRIPTION IN VIRGINIA.—Hugh Nelson, Whig, has been removed from the office of Collector of the Port of Petersburg, and T. J. Rosser, an active Loco, appointed in his place.

The N. Y. Historical Society, in which originated the ridiculous notion of changing the name of "the United States of America," to "the United States of Alleghania," has decided against the proposition, by a nearly unanimous vote. Doubtless they thought it needless, since the progress of Annexation will perhaps in a few years leave no other America than the United States of America. Texas is but a beginning. Mexico and California are soon to follow, then Canada, and after that it will be easy to annex the balance.

A RICH POET.—Poverty is so generally the lot of Poets, that it is almost incredible that one of that class of authors should be possessed of Five millions of dollars. And yet it is a fact, that Samuel Rogers, the author of the "Pleasures of Memory," of "Italy," &c. has hanging up his Library, enclosed in a gold frame, a Bank of England note for one million of pounds sterling, equal to nearly five millions of dollars! By the side of this treasure hangs, in a similar gold frame, the original receipt of John Milton, for five pounds, the sum he received for the copy-right of Paradise Lost, from Simmons, the Bookseller. "The bank note was one of the only four which were ever struck from a plate, which was afterwards destroyed. The Rothschilds have one impression; the late Mr. Coutts had another; the Bank of England the third, and Mr. Rogers decorates his parlor with the remaining one. There it hangs, within any one's reach—a fortune for many, but valueless to all excepting the owner. No one would think of stealing it, for it would be only as so much waste paper. It never could be negotiated without detection, and, were it destroyed by fire, from its peculiar character no loss would ensue to Mr. Rogers. At his word, however, it might be transformed into a golden shower. He, alone, is the magician who can render it all-powerful for good or evil."

SOMETHING RICH.

The meeting called in Philadelphia to sustain Mr. Polk in his proposal to drive the British away from Oregon, was a very riotous and disorderly one, having a great deal more reference to the distribution of the offices than to Oregon. So full of fight were the bullies, blacklegs, rowdies, and office-hunting patriots there assembled, that they could not wait to beard the British lion, but incontinently fell pummelling each other, which they did to their heart's content. The Old Hunkers and the Young Democracy finding it impossible to do anything together, finally hauled off and held separate meetings. The orators were extremely valiant, and threatened to lick all creation. Here is a part of the speech of one of them.—*Kennebec Journal.*

"Wm. D. Kelly, Esq. District Attorney General, then took the stand and addressed the meeting briefly, in an eloquent manner. He said that it would be no credit to flog the British lion, as we had already done that twice, but if we could take all three of our adversaries together, England, Mexico and Peru, we would prove victorious, and carry republicanism to the very throne of the Incas."

A GREAT FIRE!—One of the renowned cities of Louisiana, known by the euphonious title of "Alligator city," situated on Bayou Catfish, not far from the beautiful bay of Grosse Tete, was entirely consumed by fire a few days since. The Plaquemine Gazette states that the city contained one dwelling, made of picket slabs, ten by twelve, the roof fallen in, and the family (consisting of a man, a hound and a jug of whiskey) had left the premises one year before the disaster. None of the furniture was saved except a picket stool, that stood under a tree some distance off." Supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

LIES BY THE MILLION.—The Democratic Association of Washington City, of which Rives of the Globe is President, is said to have prepared, printed and distributed three millions and a half of political tracts and pamphlets during the recent campaign—Think of three millions and a half of lies arrayed against Mr. Clay, and marvel not that he was defeated.—*Milton Chronicle.*

PROLIFIC COW.—Mr. Jared Wells of Bath has a cow which has *given birth to seven calves in one year*—three the 1st day of April, 1844, and four the 29th of March, 1845. Five of these calves are alive and growing finely. This cow has had nine calves and is but five years old. The cow is small and a good milker. The truth of this statement is substantiated by the testimony of several persons in the neighborhood who are knowing to the facts.

Akron, Ohio, Beacon.

RARE FECUNDITY.—On the 25th ult. the wife of George Duffie, of Jefferson township, in this county, gave birth to *four* living daughters! One of the girls has since died—the others, when last heard from, were doing well. Beat that who dare.

Guernsey (Ohio) Times.

At the annual meeting last week of the Stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear, held at the Banking house in Wilmington, the gentlemen named below were elected Directors for the ensuing year. A. J. DeRosset, Sen., John Hill, Gabriel Holmes, Samuel Shuter, John Wooster, Edward B. Dudley, P. K. Dickinson, John D. Jones, John Walker, Samuel Black, and O. G. Parsley, the latter in the place of R. H. Cowan, deceased; the board being the same as last year with that exception.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, on the 5th instant, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: James Wright, John Taylor, A. P. LaCoste, D. S. Harllee, A. Blue, Alexander Sparks and J. W. Blakeney. And at a meeting of the Directors on the 6th instant, James Wright, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

Charleston Courier.

The New Orleans papers state that Solomon Downs, of Ouachita, has been appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Louisiana, in place of Baylie Peyton.

The Richmond papers announce the death of William H. Roane, a distinguished citizen of Virginia, late a Senator in Congress,—a son of the late Spencer Roane, and grandson of Patrick Henry.

The Twenty-ninth Congress.—The election in Virginia brings up the number of members chosen for the next Congress to 163, of whom 58 are Whigs, 99 Locos, and 6 Native Americans. There are 58 more members to be elected, in Maryland, North Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, and a vacancy to be filled in each of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

National Intelligencer.

Duelling in Louisiana.—The Convention now in session to alter the Constitution of the State of Louisiana have expressed their disapprobation of duelling by incorporating a section in the general provisions of the Constitution, which disfranchises and renders ineligible for any civil office under the State any person who shall hereafter fight a duel, be a second at a duel, or carry a challenge to fight a duel.

Invention of New Weapons of Warfare.—Ingenuity continues to be applied to the perfection of engines of war, as well as to the completeness of domestic machinery. The longest projectile distance ever accomplished by any ordnance is stated to be three miles and a quarter. A ball made of hollow iron filled with lead, weighing sixty-two pounds, was thrown that distance by a fifty-six pounder, ten pounds of powder being used. The French, during the Peninsular war, threw shells from enormous mortars, into Cadiz, about this distance.

The British Polytechnic Review says that leaden balls will range better and further than iron ones, which fact was discovered on board an American ship during an action. Her iron having been used up, successful resort was had to lead. Many scientific men in England recommend the general use of lead balls in the British navy.

Rockets have been improved greatly as instruments of destructive warfare, but shells, thrown from mortars, if the right direction can only be preserved for them, are most destructive, by bursting.

But a new implement of terrible efficacy has just been devised in England by Prof. Brunsen. It consists of a liquid similar to alcohol, in which the oxygen is replaced by arsenic. It ignites the moment it is exposed to the air. If any vessel filled with it, like a glass or iron globe, should be thrown upon the decks or into the ports of a ship, it would ignite the moment the vessel struck any hard substance, and the inflammable liquid instantly would be in a blaze. The atmosphere at once becomes filled with clouds of white arsenic, by which a dead'y poison is evolved and inhaled. Being heavier than and insoluble in water, it could not be extinguished, and of course it becomes fatal to all within its influence. A dreadful implement in the art of war!—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ No Raleigh Register arrived here to-day.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. WILLIAM C. WATKINS to the beautiful and accomplished Miss FLORA McBRYDE.

In Barbour county, Ala., on the 8th inst., by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cobbs, Rev. JOHN L. GAY to Miss ANN ELIZA, daughter of Dr. T. D. Parke.

At Grace Church, Philadelphia, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Suddards, Dr. W. DUKE MURPHY, of Fayetteville, N. C., to LYDIA D. THOMPSON, of that city.

At Friends' meeting-house, Deep River, the 14th, Dr. NATHAN B. HILL, of Randolph county, to ELIZA L. daughter of Richard Mendenhall of Guilford.

In Guilford county, the 14th, by Rev. Wm. Paisley, Mr. JESSE B. HOLMES to Miss HANNAH GORRELL.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on Thursday night last, Mrs. MARY E. A. JONES, wife of Dr. H. Pride Jones, and daughter of the late Hon. John A. Cameron.

In Wilmington, on the 13th instant, Mr. JONATHAN A. BARRY, aged 35, a native of Cayenne, S. A., but for many years a merchant of Wilmington. Also, on the 11th, CHARLES FREDERICK, infant son of William A. and Eliza A. Wright, aged 8 months.

In Asheborough, on the 9th inst., PHENEAS NIXON, a worthy citizen and member of the Society of Friends.

In Salisbury, on the 10th inst., Mrs. BARBRA BROWN, relict of the late Peter Brown, aged about 76 years.

Very suddenly in Salisbury, on the 10th inst. Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, aged 40 years.

In Rowan County, on the 6th day of May, SALLY CAROLINE, daughter of John and Catharine Garver, aged nine years one month and 19 days. Also, on the 14th instant, JOSEPH BASINGER, aged about 65 years.

In Cabarrus, on the 5th instant, Capt. WM. A. LONG, in the 31st year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 19, O'Hanlon's Boats Curtis and Seawell, on 2 feet 6 inches water, with all the Goods now on the River on this line, for A McLauchlin, J H & J Martine, B Rose & Son, W Prior, and J D Starr, of this place; and for J & W Murphy, M Brown, G W Brown, Washington Mining Co, C B Wheeler, B Oats, J Dorsett, H R Dusenberry, D Lindsay, W F Watts, G Berrier, J H Ennis, Isaac Long, Holmes, Honeycutt & Co, D Huffman, L H Webb, and C Manly, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 7.—Brig Electra from Providence. 8.—Schr. Samuel Hyman from Middleton, N. C. 9.—Brig Union from N. York; Schr. Thames from N. York. 10.—Brigs Telos from New York, Baltic from Boston, Charlotte from New London. 11.—Schr. Ceres from N. York. Br. schr. Morning Star from Nassau, N. P. 12.—Schrs. E. S. Powell from New York, Julia from do., Hanover from St. Thomas.

The Pole Boats Curtis and Seawell have arrived with full loads. They bring up all that is on the River, shipped by the O'Hanlon Line of Boats, for

J. & W. Murphy,
Michael Brown,
Matthias Boger,
Brown & Maxwell,
J. H. Enness,
Tho. Caldwell & Son,
J. Murphy & Co.,
G. W. Brown,
T. & A. Young,
McRorie & Baily,
Salem Manufacturing Company.

Wagoners will apply to

E. W. WILLKINGS,
Forwarding Agent.

Fayetteville, May 20. 1w

Molasses at Auction.

WILL be sold on the arrival, and daily expected, of the schr. Lydia, from Cuba, front of John Hall's Store, next to Brown & DeRosset's,

200 hhds. Sweet Molasses.

Terms at sale.

SANDFORD & SMITH, *Auct'rs.*

Wilmington, May 13, 1845. 59-1w

HORSE THIEF!

WAS taken from the Stable of the Subscriber, living on the Old Yadkin Road, about four miles from Fayetteville, on the night of the 17th inst., a light sorrel HORSE, with a white spot in the forehead, three or four small white spots on his back, hind legs and feet white, with uncommonly large feet; without shoes, but pieces of nails in his hind feet; carries his mane on both sides of his neck; has the half of an S on his left fore shoulder and left jaw; lately foundered; in rather low order; has a quick walk and trot, and carries his head high.

Whoever will give me such information as to enable me to get the Horse again, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

JOHN HAGANS.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1845. 1w

ICE will be furnished to regular customers every morning, (except Sundays,) from 7 to 8 o'clock, at the Market House.

May 14. 58-3wi

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 21.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7 a 7½	No. 1,	
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	33 a 40
Butter,	13 a 15	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	5½ a 5½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Flour,	$4 a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box, 1 x,	$12½
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Lime,	$2½ a $2½	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd.
30 inch, do. do. 6¼ do.
3-4 do. do. do. 5¾ do.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 15 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—But little doing in Cotton,—price 5¼ to 5¾. Flour has advanced, and sells at 4¼ to 4½. Corn scarce and in demand, at 50 to 55. No change in other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 14.

Turpentine has fallen, and a further decline is expected; sales yesterday of Virgin dip at 3 50; of No. 1 soft, 2 50, and 2 62½ hard remains as at last quotation, 1 50.

Spirits of turpentine is a cent or two in the gallon lower than a week ago.

Tar sold at 1 45 yesterday; a slight decline.

Timber has improved of late; some rafts of mill quality, extra, have brought as high as 7½ and 7¾ dls. Sales of shipping timber, long, from 8 to 9 dls.

A raft of quarter flooring sold at 13 dls. this week; nothing doing in wide boards nor in scantling.

No sale of staves heard of; some common shingles sold at 1½.

Bacon has improved; hams will bring 8½ to 9 cents; hog round, 7½ to 8.

A cargo T. I. salt brought 22 cts.—*Chronicle.*

At Cheraw, Cotton without change. Flour 4 50 to 5.

At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 6. At Augusta, 4¾ to 6¾. At Charleston, 4¾ to 7.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,350,148 bales, against 1,872,167 last year.

At New York, Cotton more firm, at fuller prices. Uplands 5¾ to 7¾. Southern Corn 44½ to 45. Flour 4 75 to 5. Beeswax 30 to 30½. Whiskey 21 to 22.

Presbytery of Fayetteville.

THE Minutes of this Body, at their 64th Sessions, in April 1845, have lately been printed; and are now offered, for sale, at the several Stores of Messrs. Edward J. Hale, Rev. W. Hardie, J. H. & J. Martine, and David Shaw. 59-3w

The Proprietor of the Cotton Plant Line wishes it understood by those Gentlemen in the back country who have given him their business, that the contemplated sale of his Boats will not interfere with his arrangements with them, for their business will be attended to by himself as usual.

May 20, 1845.

Wanted to purchase,

A FINE HORSE of good qualities. Any person having such for sale, can make it known by dropping a few lines in the Post Office at Fayetteville. JOHN McDANIEL.

May 17, 1845. 1w

Equity Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., **6180** ACRES OF LAND, in Cumberland County, on Cape Fear River, joining the Lands of Henry Averu, Kenedy and others. Also, 250 Acres, on the waters of Little River, joining John C. Williams and others; said Lands known as Richard Avera's; upon a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

May 16, 1845. 59-ts

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold, **1800** ACRES, 3 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the Lands of Jas. McDaniel, Wm. Cade, Catharine Evans, and others, upon a credit of 6 months, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

May 16, 1845. 59-ts

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1845.

John D. Cameron and others, *vs.* Emily J. Coxe.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Emily J. Coxe, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1845.

59-6w ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

We most earnestly Caution

THOSE who purchase Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture for Fever and Ague, not to be beguiled into taking any of the poisonous counterfeit trash, put up by unscrupulous knaves, under the popular name of Tonic Mixture. We have witnessed as well as heard of effects from the use of these villainous counterfeits, which prove conclusively that arsenic is made use of in their composition; which may indeed possibly "break the chills," but will most assuredly ruin the system for ever after. Dropsical Swellings, Ague Cake, Liver Complaint, Inward Fevers, Wasting of the Flesh, &c. &c., are the fearful consequences of an ill-cured ague.

That Old Favorite and Sterling Remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Bilious Complaints,

Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture,

On the contrary has never, we are prepared to say, done the slightest injury to the human constitution, in one single instance out of the 1,500,000 cases in which it has cured the complaint. Moreover, the proprietor hereby offers

A REWARD OF $10,000,

To any one who will detect the least particle of Arsenic, Barks or Mercury, in the Genuine Medicine.

☞ Remember! as you value your Health and Lives! not to touch a bottle of Rowand's 'Improved' Tonic Mixture, that has not the written signature of the author, John R. Rowand, on a paper label which crosses the mouth of every genuine bottle; for in this way only will you escape the rascally counterfeits, and their pernicious effects.

N. B. One of the essential differences between the false and true, is that the latter will not freeze.

Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture, besides being warranted a sure, safe, and radical cure for the Ague, is useful in every case of Weak Stomach and Costive Bowels. Hence it is absurd to limit its use to the cure of Fever and Ague, when more capable than any other remedy of giving renewed life and vigor in Indigestion, Nervous Exhaustions, Irregularity of the Bowels, &c. &c.

☞ For sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. R. ROWAND,
Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1845. 58tf

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

HAY STREET, nearly opposite their Old Stand,

HAVE now on hand, received by Steamers Henrietta, Cotton Plant and Wm. B. Meares, and will receive by arrivals daily expected, their usual Large and General Assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as will present to purchasers great inducements. Their Stock having been laid in by one of the firm residing at the North, their regular customers and strangers are respectfully invited to give their extensive and well selected assortment an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they intend not to be undersold in this market, and feel assured that they can sell upon terms that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Their Stock consists in part as follows:—Pen and Pocket Knives; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Spring, Cast and German Steel; Panel, Hand and Ripping Saws; Brass and Iron-back Saws; Compass Saws; Bulet, Frame, Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Sheffield Braces and Bitts; Scotch Braces; Patent Saw Sets; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Flat, Round, Square, Half-round and Three-square, Rough, Bastard, Second Cut and Smooth Files, assorted sizes, 3 to 15 inches; Wood and Horse Rasps; Cast and German Steel Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges; Turning Chisels and Gouges; Hollow Augers and Bitts for Spokes and Fellows, ⅝ to 1 inch; Patent, Concave common and Single Twist Patent Screw Augers, ¼ inch to 2½ inches; Cast Steel Plain and Lip Auger Bitts, assorted, ¼ to ⅝ Centre and Pod Bitts; Cast Steel single and double Plane Irons, warranted quality; Drawing Knives and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Log, Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Amity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ¼ to 3 inches; Bench and Bed Screws; Bed Keys; Carry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron Mortars and Pestles; Tinned Iron Tea, Table and Basting Spoons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges, Rosing and Parliament Hinges; Chest, Table, H. L. and Wrought Hooks and Hinges; Hooks and Staples, Hasps and Staples; Common and Patent Spiral Window Springs; Patent Blind and Shutter Fastenings; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Brass Cast Boxes; Tailors' Goose and Flat Irons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Broad and Hand Axes; Bench, Shingling, Lathing and Claw Hatchets. With a full assortment of Carpenters' Tools; Moulding and Bench Planes; Frying and Steel Squares; Dickinson's and Russell's Cast Steel Mortising Chisels; with a full assortment of Builders' Materials. Also, Painters' Materials,—White, Red and Black Lead, dry and in Oil, all qualities; Litharge, Umber, Ochre, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown; Extra Coach-body, Copal, Japan, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Graniers and Dusters, with every article required by the Trade. Also, Saddlery, Hardware and Coach Makers' Materials, consisting in part of Bridle Bits; Stirrups; Buckles; Plush, Hog, Lining and Pad Skins; Skirting, Bridle, Harness and Patent Leather; Common, English, Columbian, Spanish, Sole and Gig Saddle Trees; Elliptic Springs and Axles; Folding and Shifting Steps; Lamps and Dash Irons; Dash Leather and India Rubber Cloth; Brass and Plated Knobs and Hub Bands; Seaming, Pasting and Broad Laces and Tolts; &c. &c.

With a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which have been purchased on as good terms as can be offered. They are therefore prepared and determined to sell LOW. Their customers and Merchants generally are respectfully solicited to examine their Stock and Prices, as no pains shall be spared to render every satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1845. 54tf

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM.

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 3, 1844. 36-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 7tf

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 52 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

Christian Zabriskie,	Abr'm T. Bogerck,
Andrew C. Benedict,	Francis Stebbins,
Frederick W. Favre,	Sam'l H. Clapp,
Jeremiah Johnson,	John Leggett,
John Skillman,	Chas. O. Handy,
Sam'l Willets,	Lemuel Richardson.
Nicholas Wyckoff,	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against FIRE in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Sheeting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Drapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 36-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

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COTTON YARNS.

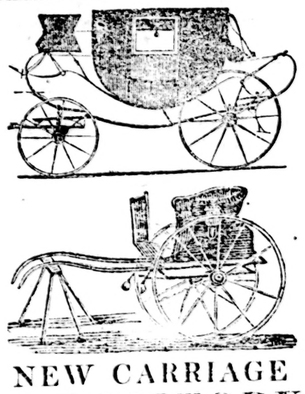
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the fowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite noticable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left), dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.
Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 24, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.
July 26, 1844. 15tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.
Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

Tri-weekly Stage Line

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about [illegible] ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.
Marion, Jan'y 21, 1845. 42tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and limbs half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loath-some to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events; I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

FRESH *Spring Goods.*

THE Subscriber has received his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, embracing his *usual variety* of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,

Which he is disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for *Cash* or good notes.

E. J. LILLY.
April 22, 1845. 55-8w

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coony. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims, will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
October 24, 1844. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

July 25, 1843. 39-1Y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap.
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Colomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
Jones' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Calcbs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Tumeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.	

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*
Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

Insurance against Fire.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the *NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY*, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

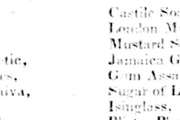
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
April 29, 1845. 56-Y

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 5th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore, for sale at a reduced price.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine virbe more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 50tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mills—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN.

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County;—to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have the same put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well a back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON,
ARCH'D McLERAN,
ANGUS CAMERON,
(Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
(Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County.)
DANIEL McDIARMID,
ARCH'D McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 48tf

The following article from the *N. Y. Tribune* of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the best Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.